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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 29, 1875. NO. 71.

FIRST EDITION.

THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

Progress of the Funeral Party from Philadelphia to Boston.

Reception of the Remains in Boston Yesterday---Sad and Solemn Ceremonies.

Preparations for the Obsequies To-Day---Memorial Meeting, etc., etc.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The remains of the late Vice President Wilson lay in state in Independence Hall until two o'clock this morning, when the casket was closed, not being again opened till seven o'clock.

Among those who viewed the remains were Sir George Ferguson Bowen, Governor of Victoria, Australia, and Major Pitt, his Aid-de-Camp. The number of distinguished persons present included Hon. George S. Boutwell, Admiral Turner, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. William D. Kelley, Mr. S. H. Colbath, brother of the deceased Vice President; Commodore Preble, of the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Pay Inspector Russell, United States Navy; her British Majesty's Consul, Hon. Charles E. Kortright; Frederick Douglass, Robert Purvis, and a committee of officers from the Fifth Maryland Regiment.

At 10:35 the remains were placed in the hearse, and at eleven o'clock the procession took up the march to the Junction Railroad Depot, where the party in charge were met by a committee from Trenton. At 1:35 the train bearing the remains moved slowly away, the band playing dirges. A large number of Philadelphia city officials accompanied the body to Trenton.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The city was in mourning to-day in honor of Vice President Wilson's memory. From nearly every business block and building, from numerous residences and from most of the shipping in the harbor the Stars and Stripes hung at half-mast. A salute of thirteen guns was fired early in the morning by the artillery men of the Navy Yard, and was responded to by the men-of-war and merchantmen in the harbor. At noon a second salute was fired.

The funeral train from Philadelphia arrived in Jersey City about five o'clock P. M. It consisted of five coaches, and was as plain and unpretentious as could be imagined. The funeral party was met by a delegation from the New York City Council. The first to alight was the detachment of the Fifth Maryland, who were followed by Captain George B. Haycock and a squad of United States marines, detailed by the President to accompany the remains to Massachusetts, and on guard duty night and day. Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Christie, of the Senate, was the only representative of the Government who arrived with the train.

Crossing the Hudson, the party was met at the foot of Courtlandt street by a battalion of policeman and escorted to City Hall, where the procession was joined by the Mayor, General Hancock, Commodore Rowan and Governor Tilden's staff. The cortege then moved up Broadway, the Seventh Regiment acting as the guard of honor and immediately preceding the hearse. From Union Square the procession marched down Fourteenth street to Fifth avenue, and thence up the avenue to Thirty-fourth street.

As soon as the head of the line reached the depot the entire procession, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, halted and formed on the left-hand side of Forty-second street and the left of Madison avenue, while the hearse and the guard of honor, preceded by the Seventh Regiment Band, marched down the line to the Harlem Railroad entrance. During their progress the long line of infantry presented arms and recovered them with all the honor customary on such occasions. After the casket had been transported to the special train which was to bear it to Boston, the order "Right face" was given and the regiments marched one by one from their different positions to Fifth avenue, where they dispersed or marched to their respective armories. The entire affair was not over until after seven o'clock. The funeral train, containing the remains, left at nine P. M. for Boston in charge of the Washington Committee of Arrangements and a delegation of Boston officials.

FOUR HOURS IN WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, November 28.—The remains of Vice President Wilson reached this city at 4:30 this morning, and remained here four hours, during which time they were taken from the car and placed on a catafalque in the main corridor of the Union Depot. The lid of the coffin was removed, and for nearly an hour a vast throng of people passed through the corridor for the purpose of taking a last look at the remains, while thousands were unable to gain admission. Before the doors were opened to the public the members of the city government were admitted, and the companies of the Tenth Massachusetts Regiment stationed here acted as a guard. The depot was heavily draped in mourning, and the church bells were tolled while the remains were in the city. Before leaving for Boston the funeral train was heavily draped in mourning.

MEMORIAL MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, November 27.—A meeting of citizens was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, in response to the invitation of Mayor Cobb, to give expression to the public sentiment on the death of Vice President Wilson. There was a large attendance, including many ladies. The hall was heavily draped, and in front of the rostrum was a bust of the deceased. On the platform were the City Council, heads of departments, Governor Gaston, ex-Governors Banks and Gardner, Judge Hoar and Charles F. Adams. As soon as the meeting was called to order a prayer was offered by Edward Everett Hale. Mayor Cobb addressed the assembly paying a feeling tribute to the character and services of the deceased. Hon. John D. Long read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the announcement of the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, is received in the capital city of Massachusetts with sincere and unanimous respect for his useful and honorable life and sterling character, and with profound sorrow at the loss of one whose influence was every day more and more generously diffusing the returning spirit of reunion over the nation at large. With peculiar esteem is he remembered in this Commonwealth, which was his home, of which he was so long a faithful servant, of whose devotion to the elevation of humanity he was a fearless and constant exponent and advocate, to whose people his presence was so familiar and so cordial, and which so deservedly honored him with successive and distinguished promotions in her service. He illustrated in the interest of a government of the people, by the people, that the politician may lift and not debase his opportunity; that he may touch and not abuse the popular will; that he may grow greater and better as he grows older; that he may repay the confidence of a people by directing their enthusiasm and using their organizations in behalf of a higher political and moral civilization, and that the politician may be also the statesman. The example of his life is a tribute to New England. He was born in poverty, he was a day laborer, his education was the borrowed book; the hour stolen from sleep, the aspirations of the shoemaker's bench, the debate of the village lyceum; his bowdoin, recognizing his ambition and intelligence, made him their representative in the Legislature. The opportunities of Massachusetts were as free to him as the air, and selling them, to eminence side by side with Charles Sumner, the workman and scholar in thorough sympathy. He was a leader in the great political movement for human freedom. He was President of the Senate of this Commonwealth. He was its Senator in the National Congress, he was Vice President of the United States. In every station he was equal to his duties. He was true to the fundamental principles of his faith, the equal rights of humanity, the education and happiness of the people. His fellow citizens mourn an honest public servant and an illustrious American. The general demonstrations of sorrow evoked by his death testify to the national appreciation of his worth, and confirm the hope that the memory of his services and of his broad patriotism will contribute to enforce the lessons of his life and to build his best monument out of the gratitude of the people.

Addresses followed by Charles Francis Adams, Judge Hoar, Charles Levi Woodbury, General Banks and others.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BOSTON OBSEQUIES.

BOSTON, November 27.—The arrangements for the obsequies to Massachusetts' dead statesman are rapidly being perfected. The clergymen who are to assist Rev. Dr. Manning in the ceremonies are Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. Dr. Putnam, Rev. Rollin H. Neal, Rev. Wm. Warren and Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner. The ex-Governors who are to act as pall bearers, are Hons. Henry Gardner, Alex. H. Bullock, Wm. Claflin, Emory Washburne and Thomas Talbot. The services will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Monday noon. The State offices will be closed. Half-hour guns will be fired all day and minute guns for one hour during the moving of the funeral procession. Doric Hall is being trimmed with black and white cloth looped to the ceiling. American flags, looped up with crape, will be placed upon the cannon, and the Vice President's monogram will occupy a position under the clock. The casket will be placed upon a sarcophagus in the center of the hall, about which a guard of honor will be stationed.

The order of exercises which has been arranged by the clergymen who were in consultation at the State House this morning, is as follows: "Anthem by Dr. Tourjee's quartette; Invocation by Rev. Dr. Miner; Reading of Scriptures by President Wm. Warren, of Boston University; Chant, to be read by Rev. Phillips Brooks and chanted by the quartette; Memorial address by Rev. Dr. Manning; Hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," to be sung by the congregation; Prayer by Rev. Dr. Neal; Hymn, "Heavenly Bosom, Faithful Tomb," to be sung by the quartette; Benediction by Rev. Dr. Putnam.

ARRIVAL IN BOSTON SUNDAY MORNING—IMMENSE CONCOURSE OF CITIZENS—THE BODY LAID IN STATE AT THE CAPITOL.

BOSTON, November 28.—A more than Sabbath stillness seemed to brood over the city as the morning broke bright and beautiful, and an added solemnity, befitting the sad occasion, ushered in the day and imparted its influences to the thousands who assembled to witness the beginnings of the last sad rites about to be paid by the bereaved Commonwealth to its late distinguished son. It was expected that the special train bearing the remains of the deceased Vice President would arrive at the depot of the Boston and Albany Road at 9:30 A. M., and long before that hour the crowd in waiting might be numbered by thousands. A detail of forty police and eight men mounted on horseback in the depot and Lincoln street, leading from the Beach street entrance, allowing no one to pass in or out but those forming the escort guard of honor and the various designated committees. At nine o'clock Col. J. K. Baker, of the Governor's Council, Cols. Wilner and Gray, of the Governor's staff, Major Cobb, Aldermen Clark and Stebbins, President Boardman, of Common Council, and Councilmen Brackett, Flynn and Wilson took carriages from the State House and drove to the depot. Here the First Corps of Cadets, 120 muskets, under command of Lieut. Col. Edmunds, were in waiting, drawn up in line on Lincoln street.

At 10:30 the train moved into the depot, and eight policemen, in dress uniform, who had been detailed for the purpose, bore the casket from the train to the Beach street entrance, Captain Haycock, with his detachment of twelve marines, who had accompanied the remains from Washington, together with the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, marching on either side of the casket as a guard of honor. As the body was being borne through the depot a member of the brigade band played a solo dirge upon the cornet, this being the only music at the depot or on the line of march. The casket was placed in the hearse in waiting, the cadets presenting arms as the cortege emerged from the depot. This ceremony of bringing the remains from the car to the hearse was solemn and imposing, the utmost quiet prevailing among the immense concourse of spectators, variously estimated at from five to ten thousand.

Immediately upon the remains being placed in the hearse, the Corps of Cadets wheeled into column of companies, sixteen preceding the hearse, to the solemn tappings of muffled drums. The escort then slowly took up its march on either side. Flanking the hearse, was the detachment of twelve marines, while behind came the officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, who wore crape on their left arms. Immediately following were eleven carriages with the gentlemen who accompanied the remains, the rear being brought up by a squad of police. The escort moved at 10:45 A. M. to Doric Hall, at the State House, where the remains were to be laid in state. Along the line of march the utmost reverence was shown to the deceased by the immense throngs that lined the streets, while the solemnity of the occasion was increased by the tolling of bells, which continued until the remains reached the State House.

Doric Hall was heavily but simply draped in black and white. The base of each of the two rows of columns in the center of the hall were trimmed in plain black, while the capitols were festooned in black and white, tastefully blended. The walls under the ceiling were also heavily bordered in the same manner. The brass cannon in the rear of the center of the hall was surmounted by American flags entwined with crape, and resting on heavy black drapery. Under the clock and beneath the field pieces the monogram of the Vice President was represented in black, gilt and silver base of large dimensions. The decorations, though marked, were unpretentious, according most fitly with the simplicity of the deceased Vice President's life. As early as nine o'clock crowds began assembling in the vicinity of the State House, and before the procession escorting the remains had arrived, some four or five thousand persons had assembled. The space in front had been roped off and details of police preserved an open entrance for the procession. Hardly a sound of conversation could be heard, each and all of the vast crowd seeming to be inspired with a feeling of solemnity befitting the occasion and the day.

Shortly after the arrival of the funeral cortege, Governor Gaston, accompanied by his staff and Executive Council, ex-Governor Claflin and others descended from the Executive Chamber and took stations, uncovered, at the head of the daiz which wat prepared for the reception of the casket. Every whisper was hushed and the silence seemed to intensify the solemnity of the place as the first melancholy note of a dirge broke upon the ear. When the procession reached the State House the casket was borne upon the shoulders of eight policemen up the steps leading from Beacon street to the main entrance of the State House, followed by the detachment of marines, with reversed arms, as a guard of honor. Entering the hall upon the entrance floor of the building, in the presence of the State officials and others who stood uncovered, the casket was placed upon the daiz, where it will remain until to-morrow, when the public funeral services will take place.

Immediately Colonel Wyman, of the Governor's staff, under whose charge the body was brought from Washington, and who, with Colonel Campbell, accompanied them as they were brought into the hall, stepped forward and saluted the Commander-in-Chief and made a formal delivery of the remains to the State authorities.

He said: "Your Excellency, in obedience to your orders we have proceeded to Washington, and received from the National Committee the remains of Vice President Wilson, which we have escorted to Massachusetts and now deliver to you."

Governor Gaston replied: "Massachusetts receives from you the illustrious dead. She will see to it that he whose dead body you have borne to us, but whose spirit has gone to a higher service, shall receive honors befitting the great office which in life he held. I need not remind you that her people will ever treasure with love and respect the memory of her distinguished statesman, and not only guard and protect the body, the coffin and the grave, but will also venerate his name and his fame. Gentlemen, for the pious service which you have so well and tenderly rendered, accept the thanks of the Commonwealth."

Soon after the Governor and his retinue retired, as did also Mayor Cobb and the committee of the city government which met the remains at the depot. Before the casket was uncovered so as to permit a view of the remains, it was almost imbedded in fragrant flowers. At the head was placed a large cross and crown, and at the foot an anchor, both designs being exquisite in their combination of rare and beautiful flowers. Upon the coffin was another large cross, variegated in color, and a harp composed of white roses, tuberoses and other white flowers, while upon and around the casket were crosses, bouquets, etc., profusely. The watch upon under Captain Haycock will remain on duty with the body as a guard of honor until it is deposited in its final resting place at Natick.

As soon as the necessary preliminaries were finished, the top of the casket was removed to allow an opportunity for viewing the remains. The first to look upon the face of the dead, was Governor Gaston, his staff and Executive Council, the brother of the deceased, M. Colbath, Messrs. Fred. Douglass, James Wormley and Robt. Purvis, of Washington, Ex-Governor Claflin and others. The doors were soon after opened to all of the waiting throng to enter. These were allowed to pass the ropes in squads of twenty or thirty, and came in the main entrance directly into Doric Hall, in the center of which was the daiz. Passing around they found exit from the building through the rear entrance. All through the day, till five o'clock this evening, a continuous stream of visitors passed through the building, and never were there less than two or three thousand in front of the edifice awaiting an opportunity to follow the thousands that had preceded. It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty thousand persons thus viewed the remains before the doors of the building were closed this evening. The countenance of the deceased bore the characteristics and general appearance which it wore when in life, and was somewhat natural, even in its deathly repose. The complexion, however, had changed materially, showing that decomposition had already far progressed in its demolition of the human temple.

A large crowd having assembled in front of the State House, Doric Hall was opened this evening, and for three hours a continuous stream of persons passed through to look upon the remains of the Vice President. It it estimated that 30,000 people have viewed them since 11:30 A. M.

Lyon, the Signal Officer on Mount Washington, supposed to have been lost on the mountain during the severe storm of Wednesday, reached the summit next morning in an exhausted condition, having passed the night in a deserted hut.

Christine Nilsson has decided not to come to America till after next season.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama.

His Connection with the Hines Postoffice Contracts to be Inquired of.

Partisan Work Cut Out for the Democratic House of Representatives.

CLEARING OUT THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Secretary Chandler Discharges All the Clerks of the Old Regime.

Commissionership of Indian Affairs Offered to a Bostonian.

Report of Chief of Bureau of Naval Equipment and Recruiting, &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1875.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, to be Investigated.

The Democratic Representatives from Alabama declare their intention to make an attack on Senator Spencer through an investigation of Hines and the postoffice contracts. The Legislature of Alabama will meet in about a month, when the committee appointed to investigate the election of Senator Spencer will report. The Democratic Senators will co-operate.

Work of the Next House.

Judging from the declarations of the Democrats, the public interests will be secondary to the partisan war which they propose to wage in the House.

Removals in Interior Department.

Nine important dismissals were made in the Interior Department yesterday, all in the Indian Bureau. It is officially stated that these removals are made for complicity with the Indian ring, and that in the case of several of the dismissed officials the evidence is of such a decisive character that it will be laid before the Grand Jury. Among those removed, are H. R. Clum, for many years Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau; A. S. H. White, who has been connected with the Department ever since its organization; Walter P. Irving, and Knox Ebaugh Jachnich, Chief of the Finance Division. The dismissals were made by the direct order of Secretary Chandler.

It is understood that in a few days the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will be removed and E. S. Tobey, of Boston, a personal friend of the President, appointed to the position.

The Fishing Commission.

The American members of the Fishery Commission have at last been appointed. The Commission will meet in Halifax late next spring.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1875.

SECRETARY CHANDLER CLEANS OUT THE INDIAN BUREAU—ELEVEN OLD CLERKS DISCHARGED.

Just before the close of business in the Interior Department this afternoon Secretary Chandler signed formal notifications addressed to the Chief Clerk, three heads of divisions, and seven other principal clerks of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, informing them individually that their services will be from this date dispensed with. The removals are in each case based upon the recommendation of Commissioner Smith, and make a "clean sweep" of all the old clerks associated for any considerable length of time with the past history of the Bureau. The desire (as the Secretary and Commissioner express it) to "begin anew." Commissioner Smith, however, signifies his confidence in the personal integrity of Chief Clerk Clum by announcing him for transfer to some other position in the Department. The notices of removal reached most of the officers after the clerks indicated had left for the day, and in these instances were forwarded after them to their homes. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

The pressure for office has become so great at the Interior Department that Secretary Chandler has been obliged to post the following order:

"The Secretary declines to receive applicants for appointment in this department. They must apply to the Appointment Clerk at Room No. 36."

TROUBLE AT RED CLOUD AGENCY—WHITE MAN SHOT AT BY AN INDIAN—DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE GUILTY PARTY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received the following telegram:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, via FORT LARAMIE, November 22.—Without provocation, a young Indian to-day shot at George W. Bosler, while bringing in a herd of cattle. To-morrow I shall demand the surrender of the man for punishment, which will undoubtedly be refused. I respectfully request full and definite instructions as to what course to pursue in case of such refusal. Shall I stop issuing rations, and place the agency under guard until he is given up?

[Signed] J. J. SAVILLE.
United States Indian Agent.

To this Commissioner Smith has telegraphed a reply as follows:

The Indians must be compelled to surrender the guilty party. If the military will stand by you, stop rations until the surrender is made.

[Signed] E. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

NEW COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in place of Smith, has been tendered to Edwards Tobey, of Boston. Tobey is here to-night, at the request of the President and Secretary of the Interior. There is every reason to believe that he has accepted and that he will be appointed on Monday. The vacancies caused by the removals to-day in the Indian Bureau will be filled after consultation with the new Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1875.

NEW CANDIDATES FOR THE CLERKSHIP are appearing every day, and it now looks as if there would be about as many clerks as there are States in the Union.

SENATORS AND MEMBERS IN THEIR CITY.

There are now here about sixteen Senators and sixty members of the House.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

General Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, has sent to each member of Congress a letter, together with a pamphlet and circular, indicating the condition and progress of the work and inviting them to visit Philadelphia and the Centennial grounds at their earliest convenience.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—ADVANCE OF CIVILIZATION—THE BLACK HILLS—GOVERNMENT FOR THE RED MEN.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith, in his annual report, says that reports of Indian superintendents and agents convey unmistakable evidence of a year of advance in the civilization of the Indians. Their testimony is almost uniform to the fact that the civilization of the Indians is not only entirely practicable, but fairly under way. 22,626 Indians are self-supporting. The corn crop last year was 2,461,000 bushels; potatoes and other vegetables, 471,000 bushels; under cultivation, 225,000 acres, a larger area by 7,000 acres than ever before reported, and nearly 200,000 acres more than in 1874. Nearly half the Indians in Indian families are now living in houses than five years ago. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that a general Indian war has never occur in the United States.

In reference to the Black Hills country, the Commissioner recommends that legislation be now sought from Congress offering a fair and full equivalent for the country lying between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne river, in Dakota. The true equivalent to be offered the Sioux, as helpless ward of the Government, for the Black Hills will be found in estimating what eight hundred square miles of gold fields are worth to us and what three thousand square miles of timber, agricultural and grazing lands are worth to them.

The Commissioner says the need of the Indian Territory is a government of the simplest form possible, and suggests a government similar to that provided for the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, preliminary to the organization of a general assembly, would be best adapted for the Territory at present. He recommends that the matter be again brought before Congress.

The Commissioner approves the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but recommends that the purchasing, inspecting and transporting of goods and supplies required to subsist the Indians be done by that department.

The Commissioner speaks in the highest terms of the aid afforded by the different religious bodies of the country, and earnestly hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and necessary appropriations for the training and education of the Indians. None but the very best men, he says, should be appointed as agents, and he expresses the hope that the Government will still be inclined to call upon the religious bodies of the country to name the men.

It is not expected that a deficiency for this year will arise exceeding $200,000. The cost of maintaining all the Indians, except the wilder tribes, will steadily decrease form this time until they cease to be a burden to the Government. It is not improbable, however, that such an additional expenditure will be required in bringing the wilder tribes into the beginning of civilization as will make the total of appropriations for three or four years to come equal to those of the last three years, and perhaps greater.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE WHITECHAPEL ROAD MURDER.

LONDON, November 27.—The trial of Henry and Thomas Wainwright for the murder of Harriet Lane in Whitechapel road last year is progressing at the Central Criminal Court, presided over by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. The prosecution closed their case to-day. The counsel of Henry Wainwright then opened with a speech four hours and a half long. He developed no new theory of defense, relying on the insufficiency of the identification of the remains, insufficient proof of the murder, and the incompleteness of the chain of circumstantial evidence.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Times* this morning says a meeting of the bondholders and others interested in Liberia, was held yesterday. It was resolved that a deputation wait upon the American Minister, Mr. Schenck, and the English Foreign Minister, Lord Derby, with a view of obtaining their aid in protecting the Republic in the present crisis.

MAN-OF-WAR COLLIDES WITH A SHIP FROM PENSACOLA.

PLYMOUTH, November 28.—The British iron turret ship Monarch, of the channel fleet, came in collision to-day with the Holden, from Pensacola for London. The Holden was badly damaged, her bows being smashed in. The man-of-war was also seriously injured and both vessels have put into this harbor. The Holden's officers assert that the Monarch tried to cross their bows and after the collision steamed away without offering assistance.

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

LONDON, November 27.—There is reason to believe that Parliament will meet on the 14th of December next to discuss the purchase by the Government of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal. The purchase of the shares of the Government is heartily approved by the English press and public. The *Daily News* gives prominence to the following: "It is intended that some person possessing the confidence of the Government shall proceed to Egypt to examine into her finances. No definite selection has been made as yet."

LONDON, November 29.—The *Times*, in its leading article, states that other powers were not notified before the purchase of the Suez Canal shares was made, because there was no time for notification and also because the powers had no right to protest in such a case.

RUSSIA'S VIEW OF THE CANAL PURCHASE.

BRUSSELS, November 28.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ, believes that, however great the consequences of England's purchase of the canal shares may be, the transaction cannot endanger the peace of Europe. The purchase affects the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea, especially France, and it seems to be impossible for the affair to be completed without an international arrangement. It would amount to sheer confiscation for England to undertake the management of the canal. If it be not desired that the civilizing work of the canal become a mere instrument of trade, arrangements must be made to render the change compatible with the interests of the world and the means of solid guarantees.

Germany.

VON ARNIM CHARGEABLE WITH TREASON.

LONDON, November 28 A. M.—A special from Berlin says the report is current that the Senate of the State Tribunal has ruled that the charge of treason against Count Von Arnim is admissible.

India.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAY, November 27.—His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, yesterday visited Goa.

France.

SUPPRESSION OF DISORDER IN PARIS—DEATH OF EUGENE SUE.

PARIS, November 27.—The *Journal Officiel* to-day says that the Governor of Paris, after a consultation with the Council of Ministers, has resolved to prevent all meetings of a character to excite disorder. This is evidently aimed at Paul Cassagnac's recent Bonapartist speech at Bellville and a Radical counter demonstration now organizing here.

Eugene Schneider, the French statesman and financial engineer and ex-President of the Corps Legislatif, is dead. He had been since 1845 connected with the Council of Arts and Manufactures, and edited several of its reports; he was one of the Regents of the Bank of France, and President of the Society for the Promotion of Common Schools in Apprentices. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1857, and received the Grand Cross in 1868.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY TO POST THE SUEZ CANAL.

Herald Cable Special.]

PARIS, November 27.—The Khedive of Egypt offered the shares of the Suez Canal stock for sale to France previous to their purchase by England. Minister Decazes wanted to accept the offer of His Highness, but the Bank of France made some difficulties and the opportunity for the acquisition of the property was lost. Mutual recriminations are now interchanged among the French officials. The Marquis de Rouce is specially blamed in the matter of the failure.

Spain.

ALFONSO'S EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY—REPORT OF SOME AMERICAN COMPLICATIONS DENIED.

Herald Cable Special.]

MADRID, November 28.—A grand reception was given at the Royal Palace to-day, on the occasion of the King's eighteenth birthday and his coming to his majority. Assurances are again given that the King will take the field in January, but they are doubted.

Reports of additional American complications are denied.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET—CORTES TO BE CONVOKED—THE KING TO VISIT THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, November 28.—A Cabinet Council, at which the King was present, was held yesterday. It was resolved that a decree convoking the Cortes should be promulgated before December 5. A change in the Cabinet was also resolved upon. Canovas Del Castillo will reassume the Presidency of the Ministry this week and O. Toreno, Mayor of Madrid, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs. The King to-day conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on Castillo.

The officers of the Royal staff have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the King to the Army of the North December 9.

European Turkey.

MONTENEGRO PROPOSES AN ALLIANCE WITH SERVIA.

RIGUSA, November 28.—It is stated here that, with a view to preventing Austrian intervention, Montenegro has proposed to Servia an offensive and defensive alliance in favor of Herzegovina, and if the offer is accepted the countries will take joint action in April.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 27.—Steamship Green, from New York, arrived out.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the lake region and the Middle States, rising and high barometer, brisk and high northeast to northwest winds, and decidedly cold and clear or clearing weather.

A large number of vessels have stripped and gone into winter quarters at Cleveland.

The Soho Foundry, owned by Andrew Whitlaw, at Paris, Ontario, was burned Saturday night.

The schooners Gold Hunter and Atmosphere are reported ashore near Beaver Harbor, Lake Michigan.

The total number of hogs slaughtered at Cincinnati since November 1 is 122,915. In the same time last year 135,724 were killed.

The French Government has granted its permission to the General Transatlantic Company's steamers to call at Plymouth on both outward and homeward voyages.

The extensive dry goods store of W. T. Marce, in Buffalo, closed its doors Saturday. Liabilities $150,000; assets supposed to be $100,000. The creditors are mostly Eastern firms.

The vote on the new Constitution of Missouri was canvassed at Jefferson City, on Saturday, with the following result: Total terms of legal affected by the Constitutional bodies of the country, and earnestly hopes that Congress will remove the difficulties which have heretofore been experienced in procuring the enactment of laws and necessary appropriations for the training and education of the Indians. None but the very best men, he says, should be appointed as agents, and he expresses the hope that the Government will still be inclined to call upon the religious bodies of the country to name the men.

It is not expected that a deficiency for this year will arise exceeding $200,000. The cost of maintaining all the Indians, except the wilder tribes, will steadily decrease form this time until they cease to be a burden to the Government. It is not improbable, however, that such an additional expenditure will be required in bringing the wilder tribes into the beginning of civilization as will make the total of appropriations for three or four years to come equal to those of the last three years, and perhaps greater.

The steam barge Ohio, during a storm on Friday last, struck the westward end of the pier at the entrance of Erie harbor, completely demolishing the valuable light at that point. The only light will be exhibited until the lens demolished can be repaired.

The local government of Quebec has introduced a bill to abolish the portfolio of Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet, and to place the educational affairs of the Province under the control of a superintendent, who will have to assist him a Roman Catholic Board of Education, over which he will preside and in which he will have a vote, and a Protestant Board over which he will also preside, but in which he cannot vote.

THE WHISKY RING.

Letter from Secretary Bristow Denying that He is Interested in a Louisville Distillery—Further Denial by the Proprietors—Avery's Trial at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was received here this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1875.

To S. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney, St. Louis:

I learn from the evening papers that in course of the trial of William O. Avery, yesterday, a witness mentioned a rumor that I was interested in a distillery or liquor house at Louisville, Ky. Substantially the same rumor was circulated in St. Louis by corrupt officials and guilty distillers, their confederates and friends, last spring, obviously for the purpose of breaking the force of proceedings against them. So long as the matter rested in mere street rumor, or in the columns of newspapers friendly to the ring, I could not properly take notice of it; but now that it has been dragged into court as appears, at the instance of indicted officials, I deem it proper to request that every person whose name has been, or can be given you as having knowledge of such alleged facts, shall be brought before the Grand Jury and subjected to the most rigid examination. The statement is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, so far as it affects me, but I do not desire to have the matter to rest upon my denial. I beg to repeat the request heretofore communicated to you, that these frauds on the Government shall be probed to the very bottom; that every ramification of the ring shall be followed in every part from beginning to end, and that no one having connection with or guilty knowledge of its operations shall be permitted to escape.

So far as this Department is concerned, I ask that every allegation against any officer of it, from its head to its humblest employee, be thoroughly investigated and rigorously prosecuted if any grounds exists therefor.

I have read this to the President, who repeats his injunction, "Let no guilty man escape."

[Signed] B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 27.—The *Evening Ledger* says: "Having seen in the *Courier-Journal* the statement of Bevis in the trial of Avery, now in progress at St. Louis, of a report that Secretary Bristow was interested in the house of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., a *Ledger* reporter visited Mr. George C. Buchanan, President of the Newcomb Buchanan Company, and called his attention to the statement made by Bevis. Mr. Buchanan said he considered the statement scarcely worthy of notice, it being utterly false and unfounded in fact, and that Secretary Bristow has not now, and never had, any interest whatever, directly or indirectly, in the house of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co., or in its successor, the Newcomb Buchanan Company."

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The trial of W. O. Avery progressed to-day in presence of the usual large crowd of spectators, the interest in the revelations of the whisky ring still being fully sustained. Fitzroy Engelke and Tuesaber testified at considerable length, but very little new information was elicited. There was also no direct evidence against Mr. Avery to-day. All the witnesses stated in a general way, however, that they understood that Mr. Avery received part of the money raised here for the ring, a package being set aside for him and given to Joyce, but whether Joyce ever sent it to Avery, or whether that gentleman ever received it from any other person they could not say. They did not know of their own knowledge that Avery ever got a dollar. James J. Brooks, for seven years in the revenue service, and since October, 1874, connected with the secret service, gave a long account of his raid on the distilleries in New Orleans and Algiers in the spring of 1874, and of his investigation subsequently of Bevis & Frazer's affair here, but he said little or nothing of Avery.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1875.

FAILURE OF WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS.

The firm of Goodkind Brothers, wholesale liquor dealers, No. 50 Broadway, today made an assignment to Frederick Lewis, for the benefit of their creditors. Mr. Mayer Goodkind also made a separate assignment to Mr. Lewis. The amount of the assets and liabilities is not yet known, no statement having been made by the firm.

BEECHER SECOND TO NO WITNESS IN BOWEN'S LIBEL SUITS.

As Mr. Beecher hurried into the hall of his lecture room last evening, dripping with wet, the confidential secretary of Henry C. Bowen whispered to him. "I have some papers to serve on you sir, in the suit of Henry C. Bowen." Mr. Beecher's face flamed red in a second, and he said, impatiently, "I am late; I can't see you; come to me after this thing's over;" and throwing a smile over his face, he entered his lecture room. At the close of the meeting, while Mr. Beecher was enjoying the talk of friends, Mr. Bowen's clerk surprised him again. "Mr. Beecher, stepping one side, said: "I will admit the service of papers in the presence of witnesses." The clerk answered that it was proper, and he handed him subpœnas to attend the trial of the libel suits of Henry C. Bowen against the *Eagle*. Mr. Beecher took the papers and the accompanying dollar, and said he should be on hand.

SMUGGLING CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIAL SENTENCED.

Col. Robert Desanges, an officer in the Appraisers' Department of the Custom House, found guilty of complicity in smuggling goods, was sentenced to-day to two years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $10,000.

JOHN SCANNELL ACQUITTED.

The second trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohue, closed this evening, with a verdict of not guilty, the jury believing him insane at the time of the shooting. Judge Barrett was indignant, and remanded Scannell to ascertain if his insanity continues.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1875.

UNSOUND SAVINGS BANKS—SUSPENSION OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Yesterday the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, having offices in the *Staats Zeitung* building, incorporated in 1868, was compelled to succumb. That others will have to follow the same course within the next thirty days there, unfortunately, is little room to doubt; but that a healthier tone will then prevail is equally certain.

NAME OF FOUNDER OF THE COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

Mr. Samuel Wood, of this city, proposes to establish a college of music in Central Park and to endow it with five million dollars.

The Cherokee Nation Election.

TAHLEQUAH, I. T., November 28.—The Cherokee National Council in joint session to-day counted the votes cast at the general election in August last for Principal and Assistant Chiefs, and declared Charles Thompson elected Principal Chief by 11 majority, and

The Commercial,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1875.

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted in value to $670,951.

THE mud thrown at Secretary BRISTOW by one of the St. Louis crooked whiskyite rascals, the other day, didn't stick. The Secretary speaks out in language impossible to be misunderstood.

THE *Courier-Journal* strenuously insists that the next National Democratic Convention shall be held in Louisville; and truly, what's to hinder, that city being the paradise of Bourbon and of Bourbonism?

"CONVEY the wise it call." A "readjustment of the State debt," of Virginia is to be consummated at the approaching session of the Legislature, by "legislative denial of exising obligations"—which, of course, is as different from repudiation as is light from darkness.

A SOUTHERN correspondent of the New York *Herald* wants General SHERMAN nominated for President and General JOE JOHNSTON for Vice President. It won't work. Some years ago the people gave sufficiently conclusive proofs of their aversion for SHERMAN-JOHNSON coalitions and treaties.

IT IS stated that there will not be a single dollar in the Tennessee Treasury at the end of the year. The tax collectors will have to sell property for unpaid taxes, and the State will be compelled to buy it in. A "glorious Democratic tidal wave" swept over that State a few years ago, if we recollect rightly.

THE Governor of Connecticut has appointed ex-Governor ENGLISH to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate from that State, caused by the death of Senator FERRY. Governor ENGLISH is, personally, a very respectable gentleman: and, politically, a fine specimen of the old-fashioned New England pro-slavery Democrat of the State rights school.

TIMES are not so bad in New England as they have been depicted. The Massachusetts savings banks are coming through the year with a considerably larger increase of deposits than was expected. The export of cotton goods to England and other new foreign markets, also, is going prosperously forward, and may possibly become a permanent thing.

THE purchase by the British Government from the Khedive of Egypt of $20,000,000 worth of shares of the Suez Canal Company, by which it virtually secures possession of that thoroughfare to India, has even a greater political than commercial importance. JOHN BULL is evidently impressed with the importance of preparing to "hold the fort" against Russia.

THE Chicago *Tribune* has a gifted contributor who thinks the poet POE failed to do "full justice to the subject in the poem of 'The Bells,'" himself supplying the lack by adding a couple of verses. There was once a Grub-street rhymster named TATE who undertook to "improve" SHAKESPEARE. The criticaster of the *Tribune* is probably one of his descendants.

IN ORDER to distinguish between the Judge BLACK nominated by the *Post* for President, and Judge BLACK, the Prohibitionist candidate for President in 1872, it is necessary to state that the *Post's* BLACK is chiefly made notorious by his connection with the infamous CHORPENNIG claim, while the other BLACK is notorious only for his fanaticism on the temperance question.

IT IS a week yet before Congress assembles, but already the grand army of Democratic "tramps" have made Washington their objective point, and from every road and pathway they are appearing, all seeking their ambition—an office with plenty of pay and little labor. The authorities should pass a vagrant ordinance to protect the city from the inevitable raid which their depleted purses will occasion.

HON. WILLIAM H. WITTE, late proprietor of the Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, died at his residence in Montgomery county, last Friday, of dropsy. He was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1852, and made a report upon the Smithsonian Institute which attracted considerable attention throughout the country. He was also a candidate for Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Hon. JAMES S. BIERY, Republican.

THE Canadian manufacturers held a convention at Toronto last Friday and Saturday, and indulged in a lusty growl over the protective tariff of the United States. It evident that the British Dominion system which looked to giving to the manufacturers of that country a complete control of the commerce of the world, now totters to its fall, and that its acceptance by other nations must at no distant day take its place among the most remarkable delusions of the past.

WE AGREE with the New York *Tribune* that the late Vice President WILSON had "rare ability in forecasting public events." On the very day before his death he predicted, in the most confident manner, that the Republicans would carry the country in the Presidential election in 1876, his words being:

"There is one thing, the people never will put a Democrat in the Presidential office if he ever had in any way any connection with the rebellion. The Northern Democrats were worse than Southern."

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise imports, $2,983,749; produce exports, $5,519,647, and specie exports, $706,564. The total imports of merchandise since the first of January were $242,225,527, against $359,628,792 for the corresponding period last year. The total exports of produce during the year have been $227,663,761, against $259,149,145 in 1874, and the total exports of specie during the same time were $66,891,685, against $49,611,046 for the relating period of 1874.

ACCORDING to a Mississippi correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a movement is already on foot among the Democrats of that State for calling a convention to revise the Constitution, and for impeaching the present State officers. One of their leading organs—the Newton *Democrat*—intimates plainly that if a new Constitution is formed, they want no such "nauseating" clause in it like that contained in the new Alabama Constitution, which provides that the State may not secede from the Union. The late White League victory there was evidently not worth for nothing. The game begins to crop out.

EX-SPEAKER BLAINE undoubtedly reads aright the signs of the times with regard to the common school question. In a private letter written to a friend in Ohio soon after the election in that State, and which has just been published, he proposes to add the following to the inhibitory clauses in section 10, article 1, of the Federal Constitution:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; and no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund therefor, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect, nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

IN SOME respects the Republic of Switzerland has passed through a similar developmental stage since the overthrow of the Sonderbund in 1847, which the United States have since the overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. The result of the late elections for the Swiss House of Deputies has a cheering significance for the future of the Republic. The majority of the House will now be a more decisively liberal one, and there is hope that the suffrage bill, which, although it was passed by the Swiss Parliament, was thrown out by a slight majority when the last plebiscite was taken on the revision of the Republican charter, will now also be passed as soon as a fresh popular vote shall be taken.

IT WOULD be a blessing, in many senses, if the United States Government had a central organ at Washington, through which it could announce its daily transactions and purposes for the future. As things stand now, it is impossible to tell what the Government is doing or intends to do. The newspaper correspondents at Washington (our own correspondent is a rare exception) are such a pack of liars and conscienceless knaves that it is impossible to believe them, even when they tell the truth. Two weeks ago they made sure the Government was on the eve of war with Spain; and now they say that they were all wrong, and that it is England we are going to fight with. There is probably as little truth in the one case as in the other; but as long as the Government leaves its acts to be found out by chance so long will these adventurous newsmakers nose around and smell out just enough matter of fact to build thousands of crazy speculations upon.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

The tone of the press, particularly of the Western press, relative to the project for the early completion of the Texas Pacific road, has materially improved since the assembling of the St. Louis convention. The general method of reference to it, heretofore, has been that of sneering and ridicule, and the usual plan of speaking of it has been to treat it as a "steal;" but since the convention has shown that there is a wide-spread interest in the road, extending to all the States and Territories outside of New England, and that many of the most prominent men of the country are committed to it, there has followed a general waking-up to the necessity of treating the measure as a question of immediate interest, and of discussing it as a project presented in good faith, and for honorable purposes, and to be prosecuted earnestly as a matter of national importance and necessity. The scheme has demonstrated that it has a backing that cannot be sneered at, ridiculed or belittled; and it has already progressed beyond the point where the small wits of the newspaper press can kill it with an epithet. The array in its favor is too formidable to be either ignored or despised, and the measure, henceforth, it is now plain, must be met upon its merits, and discussed with sole reference to its claims upon the National Government for help.

As an evidence of the changed manner of treatment of this scheme by the press, we may note that the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has heretofore been unfriendly to this great enterprise, is compelled to say of the late convention that "the character of the delegates, and the interest manifested, would seem to lift the Texas Pacific enterprise above the level or jobbery." It certainly *has* been lifted above that suspicion, and the press can now afford to treat it as a subject of national concern.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, referring to this subject, says:

Thus far two methods have been discovered of opposing the construction of the Texas and Pacific Railway, and it remains to be seen whether they are the methods which are to prevail in the administration of national affairs. There is, first, the Chicago method, which consists in calling the project a "steak" and which enlarges upon this view of the subject; and then there is the New York method, which is reasonable enough to say that if the road would pay, capitalists would step in and build it without Government aid.

To the Chicago objection short answer need be made. Doubtless it may suit the present purpose of the Chicago press to assume that every one who approaches the National Government for any purpose or object whatever is a thief, and has object a steal, but we very much doubt whether this assumption fairly represents the opinion of the people of Chicago. If it does, we pity them. Thieves do not generally give notice of their coming, nor are "steals" generally introduced with a request that the person to be robbed shall fix his own conditions and guarantees as to the transaction he is invited to enter into. The example of the Union and Central Pacific subsidies, with their Credit-Mobilier ring, does not offer any precedent for this case. If, before we subsidized those roads, we had known what we know now, we could very easily have guarded against all the evils we now behold. We would not have had to mourn the corruption of a Congress; we would not have seen our generosity perverted by unfair discriminations; we would not be exemplified the truth of the saying that the longest way around is the shortest way there, and would not be suing in the courts for the interest on our own bonds. It would be easy enough now, in the light of our past experience, to guard against the "steals" which were perpetrated by the Chicago roads. We need not fear them in the Texas and Pacific, nor need the cry of "steal" frighien any one.

The argument that private capital would build the road if it would pay, being a more moderate and reasonable one, is somewhat stronger, but an examination of the difference of the conditions under which private and public credit respectively would work will suffice to show how entirely unlike such an argument is when applied to this undertaking. A five per cent. Government bond will sell for par (they are quoted at present much above par), and five per cent. on the cash cost of the road is all the income it would have to derive from its business in order to redeem the obligation to the Government by which its completion was assured. A railroad seven per cent. bond, the bond of an unfinished road, could not be sold for more than seventy cents on the dollar, assuming that the bonds needed for the Texas and Pacific road could be sold at all in a way to secure its completion. There are not more than two or three syndicates that could be formed in the financial world capable of carrying the bonds and sustaining the credit of the corporation until its road was completed and in running order.

Holdwin Smith will not deliver any lectures at Cornell University this winter, owing to his recent marriage. The moral is obvious.

Eli Perkins talks of going abroad. It is not requisite, however, that he should travel. It makes a wise man better, but a fool worse.

The Centennial women have raised the $30,000 for their building, and have also contributed $95,140 to the general fund of the exhibition.

Monstrous. A couple of dozen human beings of both sexes were lashed and pilloried in Delaware last week to make a public holiday.

The Black Hills gold gulches are reported full of miners, who are working without interference, the troops having been withdrawn.

It is said that the only whaler now left at New Bedford, Mass., is a schoolmaster, and the elder, as well as the youngster, is inclined to blubber.

Subscriptions have been begun at Poughkeepsie to the stock of the new bridge which it is intended to build across the Hudson at that place.

The New York *Bulletin* understands on good authority that the Harmony Company, New York, will ship prints extensively for the English market soon.

The decision of Plymouth church to join Mrs. Moulton in calling a mutual council of churches was the only brave and manly course that was open to it.

Two full chimes of bells were lately shipped from Boston to the Alaska Islands, which thus take the lead of many an Eastern city destitute of a chime.

Two thousand oystermen, working a thousand vessels of various kinds, are harvesting the crop near New York city. Its estimated at two million bushels.

The National Lincoln Monument Association is about to place on the Springfield monument the bronze group of statuary furnished by the city of New York.

The project of building a railroad on the south bank of the Ohio, from Newport to the coal regions of Kentucky and Western Virginia, is receiving a new impulse.

Bordeaux, France, is to be lighted with gas made from cork. The damage from this gas is claimed to be whiter and more brilliant than coal gas, and also cheaper.

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Some idea of the depression in real estate in Philadelphia may be inferred from the fact that one of the papers the other day published ten columns of sheriff's sales.

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Never before have the colored men of New York made so general a demonstration as that which they made on Saturday in escorting the remains of Vice President Wilson through that city.

These are bad times for newspapers. Last week witnessed the death of one hundred and twenty publications, twelve by consolidation with other publications and one hundred and eight by suspension.

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ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Truth Once More Stranger Than Fiction.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, November 27.)

The following strange incident, for the truth of which we can vouch, will furnish another proof that there is a great deal of romance in real, every-day life. Last Wednesday a gentleman of wealth and standing from England, Mr. Edward S. Jennings, came to Cincinnati and registered at the Gibson House. He told the clerk that he was on his way to California and the West on a pleasure tour, and intended to remain in Cincinnati till this (Saturday) morning; meanwhile he desired to see everything of interest in and about the city, and especially the suburbs, of whose beauty he had heard in his English home.

Thursday evening a young man came to the Gibson House and registered as S. R. Williams, from Denver, Colorado. He was suffering considerably from influenza, and retired at once to his room, which adjoined that of Mr. Jennings.

About nine o'clock Mr. Jennings came down stairs to Mr. McGlosson at the desk and asked that he might be assigned to another room, because the occupant of 149 was noisy and he could not sleep. There was no other vacant room ready, and Mr. McGlosson offered to accompany Mr. Jennings to Mr. Williams' room and state the case to the latter in the hope that he would then agree to keep more quiet. While McGlosson was speaking to him, the Englishman was looking through the door of his noisy neighbor. As McGlosson came out, Jennings asked him what was the name of the occupant. Mr. McGlosson did not remember, but took his inquisitor to the desk, and, refreshing his memory from the register, told the tourist that it was Williams. "I thought so," was the reply. And then the Englishman turned about and went up stairs, and was not heard of again during the night.

Next morning Jennings and Williams came down to the desk together. Jennings paid the bills for both, and informed the clerk that they would leave together on the seven o'clock train for the East. When asked why he had changed the route of his intended tour he replied by saying that he had found his lost son and was about to take him back to his mother in England.

Six years ago he had married Williams' mother, a handsome English widow of wealth. Her only son, Samuel, a young man of nineteen, was displeased with his mother's alliance, and in a spirit of pique he went to Liverpool, boarded a vessel and sailed to America. When he reached New York he was out of funds, but not out of heart. Some friends whom he met furnished him the means to get West. Since then he has been engaged with the Union Pacific Company at Denver, and succeeded in saving about seven thousand dollars of his income. But becoming homesick and repentant, he suddenly made up his mind, like the Prodigal, to return to his mother, if she be alive.

Meanwhile his mother had not heard even a word of his whereabouts, nor knew whether he was dead or alive. She grieved so much over the mysterious disappearance of her only child that her husband finally concluded to go to America, with the hope that he might gain a trace of the missing young man. In New York he was partially successful to his joyful surprise. There he heard that such a person bearing that name had six years ago gone to the far West. Thither, with an Englishman's limited ideas of what the West is, he started, with a vague hope that he might find his wife's son and take him home to her as a Christmas gift. The rest is already told: The miraculous meeting of father and son. Had the son not contracted a cold which gave him feverish and wakeful nights, he might have slept within a few feet of each other, and next morning one would have gone to the East and the other to the West, until they would have been as widely separated again as ever. As it was, both are now on the way home to England to bring joy to the heart of the wife and mother. Truly the ways of Providence are past finding out.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Avery is in a very bad fix.

Epitaph for Tilden. "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead."

The Republican State Convention of Indiana has been called for the 22d of next February.

"George B. McClellan has been arrested in Philadelphia for assaulting J. Davis." Why, Mac!

The Democratic gathering at Washington is likely to come to a caucus head next Wednesday.

It is asserted that San Francisco, in Vigilante times, was never so bad off as Chicago is to-day.

The shipments of boots and shoes from Boston still continue largely in excess of those for this season of last year.

The shrewdest business men are always he first in the field with advertisements of their Christmas holiday wares.

The receipts at the various places of public amusement in New York city on Thanksgiving Day aggregated $50,400.

Lumbering in the Adirondacks promises to be a deal livelier this winter than last. A number of heavy contracts have been taken.

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THE SABBATH QUESTION.

The Fourth Commandment Abolished.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is most important clearly to distinguish between the Mosaic and Christian dispensations—between Mosaism and Christianity. By the Apostle Paul, the great expounder of Christianity to the world, the contrast between the two systems is sharply drawn and clearly defined. The one is called "Law," and the other "Grace." (Rom. 6:14). The one "Letter" and the other "Spirit." (2 Cor. 3:6). The one the "Ministration of death," and the other the "Ministration of righteousness." (2 Cor. 3:7, 9). The one a "yoke of bondage," and the other "liberty." (Gal. 5:1). The Mosaic covenant, or law given to the Jews through Moses, "brought forth into bondage." (Gal. 4:24). By the new covenant we "receive the adoption of sons." (Gal. 4:5). The basis or constitution of the Jewish dispensation was the Ten Commandments, written by the "finger of God" on two tables of stone (Deut. 4:13). The basis or constitution of the Christian dispensation is the Messiahship of Jesus (Matt. 16:18), "written by the Spirit of the living God, not on tables of stone, but on fleshly tables of the heart" (2 Cor. 3:3). The great distinctive principles of the new covenant are put into the mind and written on the heart. The law tended to death; a relentless death penalty was attached to the violation of it, and is hence called the "ministration of death and the ministration of condemnation." "Whosoever doeth any work on the Sabbath day, he shall surely be put to death" (Ex. 31:15). "You shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day" (Ex. 35:3). The "letter," the law, the "ministration of death written and engraven on stones," "kills," condemns, adjudges as guilty of death him who violates it. The Gospel tends to life. "The Spirit makes alive." It is claimed that the "Fourth Commandment," the law of the Sabbath given to the Jews, is still of binding force and obligation. But in what inconsistency does that position involve one? The Jewish law enjoined the observance of the *seventh* day as the Sabbath, and the Jews still observe that day. If that law is of force, why not observe the seventh day—the day specified therein? Again, why not observe it after the manner pointed out in the law? Inasmuch as the curse does not follow every transgression of the law, is it not because we are not under the *law*, but under *grace*, as the Apostle says?

The modern division of the law into moral, ceremonial and judicial is without warrant in the Scriptures. The Apostle Paul, who, in the letters to the Romans and Galations, argues at length in regard to the law, and its abrogation by the death of Christ, says not a word in regard to such a division. It is an invention of man and calculated to mislead. The Bible is silent in regard to morality *as apart from religion*. By the term "Law" in Paul's writings, is generally meant the Mosaic code, including, of course, the Ten Commandments, and from that law he says "we are delivered" and "redeemed from its curse" by the Christ who "was made a curse for us." "If you are lead by the Spirit, you are not under the law" (Gal. 5:18). As the woman, by the death of her husband, "is made dead" to the law which bound her to him while he lived, so believers are made dead to the law by the body of Christ, that they may be married to another, to Christ (Rom. 7:4). With the Apostle himself they "die to law that they may live to God." That the Ten Commandments, as a rule of life and justification, are abolished, is clear from the following: 1 Col., 2:14.—"Having blotted out the hand-writing in ordinances that was against us, which was opposed to us, and he took it out of the way, having nailed it to his cross." By the "hand-writing in ordinances" is meant the Ten Commandments, for they are the only "hand-writing" God ever had.

They were written by "the finger of God on two tables of stone," and no other part of the Old Testament was thus written. They are therefore specifically referred to here, and are declared to be "blotted out," and "taken out of the way" in so far as they were ordinances, i.e., positive statutes or decrees. The Ten Commandments are "abolished," "done away" in the death penalties attached to them, or, in so far as they were a "ministration of death."

A man profanes the name of the Lord, or steals, or bears false witness, or "gathers sticks" on the Sabbath day, or "kindles a fire" in his house, is he smitten with instant death? No. Why? It is not because the legal dispensation has been abrogated? Is it not because the "hand-writing in ordinances" in the death penalty annexed thereto has been taken out of the way? Surely we are not under that law. Were we, we would not be in the world to-day, for we have all violated its requirements. While it was in force "every transgression and disobedience received a just recompense of reward." The Old Testament furnishes numerous instances of this. The man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath was stoned to death, and by the express command of God.

"Well," says one, "if the Ten Commandments are done away, then we may with impunity do what they forbade." By no means. That is a perversion of the truth. Under the Christian dispensation the Ten Commandments, in their moral basis, are re-enacted in the form of principles written on the heart—not negative precepts "engraven on stones," but grace principles written by the Divine Spirit on the human heart. Our Savior says: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and soul and mind and strength." He who loves God to this extent and in the degree here required will keep all the commandments written on the first table. They are all kept in one—the one demanding supreme love to God. Again, the Master says: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Obedience to this one command comprehends obedience to all the precepts written on the second table. "Love is the fulfilling of the law." So the great Apostle teaches in the thirteenth chapter of Romans, ninth and tenth verses. "For this, thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not kill, thou shalt not steal, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not covet; and if there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. Love works no ill to one's neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." Again, "And this law is fulfilled in one word, in this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" (Gal. 5:14). The law of love is the highest and most enduring of all laws. It is the law supremely, and one's neighbor as himself, is infinitely more than to obey any one or all positive institutions. When, therefore, we say, in the words of the Apostle, that the "Ten Commandments" are "abolished," "done away," "blotted out," "nailed to the cross," "slain" and "taken out of the way" we mean (1) as a covenant made with the Jews at Sinai. Those are called "the covenant" which Jehovah made with Israel at Horeb (Deut. 4:13). And that covenant, Paul says, has "been made old" and "has vanished away" (See Hebrews 8:8, 13). As a covenant, therefore, they have given place to the "new and better covenant" written on the heart. 2. They are abolished in the relentless death penalty annexed to them, i. e., as a "ministration of death." The penalty threatened, and at that time inflicted without mercy, does not now immediately follow transgression. 3. As rule of justification. "The just shall live by faith;" but "the law is not of faith." The law required obedience, perfect and continued. "Cursed is every one that continues not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them." Justification is by faith, not "by works of law."

The Fourth Commandment, which enjoined the observance of the seventh day, cannot be authority for observing the first day. The new covenant, under which we now are, gives us a new day—the Lord's Day—for observing which we have a warrant higher than the Mosaic law. The reason for "regarding this day to the Lord," is found in the obligation we are underand the debt of gratitude we owe to Christ, who redeemed us by his blood, and who is greater than Moses. J. K.

PERSONAL.

Jenny Lind is rapidly breaking down and growing feeble.

He should have died earlier. Martin F. Tupper has, it is said, written a drama in five acts entitled "Washington," which is to be played in this country next year.

The latest English club rumor is to the effect that Colonel Baker has offered his sword to the Emperor of Russia who, it is said, has accepted it. He will, it is stated, be afforded every opportunity of corresponding with his new master with a view to coming to a perfect understanding with him as to the new role.

The quaint humor of the sketches of Southern backwoods character which have lately appeared in the Vicksburg *Herald* caused the impression at first that they were written by "M. Quad," of the Detroit *Free Press*. The name of the author is James H. Sullivan. He is a young man, and got his journalistic education in Memphis, where he saw for a while the roughest side of Bohemian life.

In connection with its remarks on the recent unveiling of the monument to the memory of Edgar A. Poe, the Baltimore *Gazette* recalls the fact that the poet's only sister, Miss Rosalie Poe, died last year, an inmate of a charitable institution in Washington. Everything that the kindness of friends could suggest had been done to relieve her pecuniary needs, but she was compelled at last to accept the alms of strangers.

The only son of Dan Voorhees contemplates making the stage his profession. His dramatic talent is considered by those who know him best to be of no common order. Mr. Voorhees has organized an amateur company in his native city, Terre Haute, Ind., has drilled its members himself, and has been traveling through Indiana giving theatrical representations, meeting everywhere with considerable success.

During the past five years the increase in the population of South Carolina has been fully as great among the blacks as the whites. This would indicate that the colored race is not likely to die out just yet, as has been so often predicted.

Wages Now and Before the War.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which has been investigating the present wages of local labor as compared with the wages of 1860, confesses to some surprise at the result, all the important branches of industry except railroad service showing an advance still retained of from forty to sixty-five per cent., and the average advance for all classes covered by the investigation being still fifty-two per cent. The general average of the excess of present over ante-war wages is given as follows:

Railroads	35 per cent.
Cotton	50 per cent.
Woolen	50 per cent.
Paper	55 per cent.
Buttons	55 per cent.
Boots and shoes, September 18, 1875	50 (30) per cent.
Whips	44 per cent.
Furniture, hosiery, carpets	65 per cent.
Iron and wood	64 per cent.
Day labor	40 per cent.
Average	52 per cent.

There is a boy up in Michigan who is puzzling the doctors with a singular case of sore eyes. He went to bed one night in perfect health, but in the morning matter was discovered running from both eyes, since which time he has been in perfect agony with the worst case of sore eyes the doctors ever had in that city, matter running constantly from them, and it was feared at one time that his eye s would run out of his head. The doctors have examined into the case and come to the conclusion that the boy, who was playing around a horse affected with the epizootic the day before he was so suddenly taken with sore eyes, and stood before the horse when he sneezed, must have got some of the matter in his eyes. It will be well for persons around horses sick with the epizootic to be cautious about getting the matter into their eyes.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 27, 1875.

The week closed upon a very quiet money market with an increasing tendency toward ease among the banks and monetary institutions. A number of the leading banks, which have hitherto had nearly all their funds in active employment, are now seeking first-class paper, the volume of which is rather scarce. Rates are easy and borrowers of the proper standing can obtain discounts at very low rates. No tendency is shown to give any favor to second class borrowers, the number of whom is large. As a banker expressed it to-day: "The number of borrowers who do not expect to pay their notes is remarkable;" but the strict policy of the banks in rejecting all such paper, notwithstanding the idleness of their funds, prevents that feature extending into an injurious and inflated expansion of credits. The report of the Clearing House for the week shows an average amount of checking, allowing for the holiday. The report for the week ending November 27th is as follows:

Exchanges	$4,281,553 65
Balances	835,653 23
Total	$3,117,396 88
Week ending November 20	5,668,162 05
Week ending November 13	4,455,674 76
Week ending November 6	5,170,321 73

In stocks and bonds there was not much of especial interest to report, beside a dividend declared by the Monongahela Insurance Company of $2 per share. The following table gives capital stock, surplus, dividends and approximate stock quotations of the national banks of this city and Allegheny:

Nat'l Banks	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Par Value of Shares.	Bid.	Asked.	Dividend, per cent. declared, for what time.
First	$ 750	161	100	150	*160	2½, Oct. '75, qr.
Second	300	72	100	115	118	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Third	500	183	100	110	120	3½, May '75, 5 m.
Fourth	200	108	100	167½	*169	4, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Fifth	300	16	100	125½	*125	3, July '75, 6 m.
Allegheny	500	176	50	----	*65½	5, May '75, 6 m.
Citizens'	300	219	50	----	*75	5, May '75, 6 m.
City	200	14	50	----	45	3, May '75, 6 m.
Diamond	200	70	100	----	140	5, May '75, 6 m.
Duquesne	146	7	100	98	100	4, July '75, 6 m.
Exchange	1,500	1,581	50	----	97½	3, July '75, 6 m.
Farmers' D	300	80	100	200	202½	4, Oct. '75, qr.
German	200	196	100	140	150	5, Nov. '75, 6 m.
Iron City	262	50	50	----	*95½	5, July '75, 6 m.
Mechanics	300	279	50	----	*85½	5, July '75, 6 m.
M. & M	300	290	50	62½	65	3, July '75, 6 m.
Marine	200	9	50	50	52½	New.
Metropol'n	1,500	1,581	50	----	*97½	3, July '75, 6 m.
People's	1,000	174	100	107½	*112	3, July '75, 6 m.
Smithfield	150	8	50	----	*50	3, July '75, 6 m.
Tradesm'n	300	108	100	115	117½	5, July '75, 6 m.
Nat. B'k of Commerce	500	127	100	127½	130	5, July '75, 6 m.
Union	300	290	100	170	172½	6, July '75, 6 m.
1st, Birm'm	300	97	100	170	172½	6, July '75, 6 m.
1st, Alle'y	300	152	100	145½	147½	6, July '75, 6 m.
2d, Alle'y	300	150	100	170	175	6, July '75, 6 m.
3d, Alle'y	200	18	50	50	52½	3, July '75, 6m.
Germania	1,200	1,200	100	----	*120	3, July '75, 6 m.

NOTE—In the above table the first column represents the number of thousands of dollars of capital of each bank, the last three ciphers of the amount being omitted for the purpose of economizing space. In like manner, the column of net profits (or the total of surplus and undivided profits) the last six figures represents the number of thousands of dollars, the last three figures being omitted. The figures in the third, fourth and fifth columns show the number of dollars per share, for par value and bidding and asking prices. An asterisk (*) indicates the price at which the last reported sale of the stock so indicated was made in the dividend column, the first figures indicate the percentage of the last dividend, the next the month and year when it was declared, and the next the length of time covered thereby. The quotations given for the stocks are intended as approximately indicating their market value. In the case of some of the leading banks, there is none of the stock for sale, in which cases quotations are rather nominal.

The closing quotations for gold and Government bonds at the banks to-day were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Gold	114¾	114¾	5-20's, '67, c...reg.	122½	122¾
Currency 6's	125	125½	5-20's, '67, c...coup.	122½	122¾
6's, 1881, r...reg.	122½	122¾	5-20's, '68, c...reg.	122½	122
6's, 1881, c...coup.	123½	123¾	5-20's, '68, c...coup.	122½	123
5-20's, r...reg.	116¼	116¼	10-40's, c...reg.	117¼	117¾
5-20's, 1865, c...reg.	116¼	116½	10-40's, c...coup.	117¾	118
5-20's, '65, r n 120½	120¾	5's, 1881, r...reg.	116¾	116¾	
5-20's, '65, c n 120½	120¾				

—The New York monetary advices report easy money markets and gold quiet. We learn from the New York *Herald* that another savings bank in that city has succumbed, the institution known as the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank having suspended. The loss to depositors probably will not be great, but the shock to public confidence occasioned by the failure of this and other banks will be almost irreparable. One of the worst failures so far is that of the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank. The showing in this case is worse, if possible, than in the case of the Central Park Bank. In the latter case it was utterly impossible for the bank to make money; but nobody had counted upon the security of the institution, while as recently as the 12th of October the State Superintendent of Banking certified that the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank possessed assets to the amount of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars above its liabilities. It now turns out that the bank will be deficient at least eighty thousand dollars. The New York bank statement showed unimportant changes, as will be seen from the following figures, which compare the averages of the last week with those of the preceding one:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Differences.
Loans	$72,697,100	$71,939,300	Dec. $757,800
Specie	16,712,000	16,922,500	Inc. 210,500
Legal tenders	47,087,300	47,036,200	Dec. 948,400
Deposits	76,139,900	75,808,400	Dec. 331,500
Circulation	18,441,400	18,512,100	Inc. 62,700

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Nov. 20.	Nov. 27.	Differences.
Specie	$16,712,000	$16,922,500	Inc. $ 210,500
Legal tenders	47,087,300	47,036,200	Dec. 948,400
Total reserve	$63,699,200	$63,301,400	Dec. $ 397,900
Reserve required against deposits	54,032,950	53,952,160	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$9,666,250	$9,349,300	Dec. $317,050

—The following item which we take from the New York *Bulletin* is of local interest as bearing upon a case in bankruptcy here:

"Messrs. Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, railroad iron dealers, of 6 Rector street, whose assignment and liabilities were mentioned in Saturday's *Bulletin*, state that they were embarrassed on account of their connection with the Girard Tube Works, of Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh Bolt Company. On the suspension of those concerns, Messrs. G. T. & C. decided to stop, and a proposition to their creditors was made to pay 50 cts on the dollar on our indorser, 35 on two names and 45c on three names. Eighty per cent of their creditors accepted, but two commenced suit, and in order that all their creditors might have share and share alike, the firm has made assignment. The amount of liabilities of the three firms is about $1,500,000."

—The following review of the New York money and stock market for the past week is furnished by Messrs. Trask & Stone, bankers and brokers, No. 7 New street, New York:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There has not been much activity in the stock market for the past week, in fact the current of speculation has subsided into a dullness that is hardly equaled during the summer months.

The business of the week has been broken by Thanksgiving day, but the range of quotations has been kept firm throughout.

We have to record a continuance of the contest between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company, the ultimate result of which is in considerable doubt, and consequently this tends to curtail transactions in both of these stocks.

We are glad to note a favorable exhibit in earnings and expenses of the Michigan Central road, which promises to be still more favorable in the near future. The business of our Western roads in general shows a marked improvement, and there is an evident revival of business on many of our roads east of the Ohio river.

The uncertainties connected with the action of Congress at its approaching session tends to keep business at our Stock Exchange exceptionally quiet, but we are inclined to hope that no ultra measures will be introduced, which will tend to distract materially the financial question.

Government securities have been firm and fairly active during the week, at their recorded quotations, and the same remark will apply to first class railroad bonds, although in a rather less degree. Money remains unchanged.

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 27, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons	123½	----	----	----
6-20's, 1863	116½	116½	----	----
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867, registered	122½	----	----	----
5-20's, 1867, coupons	122¾	----	----	----
10-40's	117½	----	----	----
10-40's, coupons	117¾	----	----	----
Currency 6's	125	----	----	----
New 5 per cents	116½	----	----	----
Western Union Tel	----	75	75½	75½
Pacific Mail	----	49¾	49¾	49¾
New York central	----	106	106	106
Erie	----	16½	----	----
Michigan Central	----	64¾	----	----
Michigan Southern	----	62½	----	----
Chicago & Northwestern	----	28½	28½	28½
Do preferred	----	59½	59½	59½
Rock Island	----	105½	105½	105½
St. Paul, common	----	40¾	----	----
Do preferred	----	----	----	68¾
Wabash, common	----	----	----	20¾
Ohio & Mis'sippi	----	----	----	18¾
Union Pacific	----	----	----	74
Hannibal & St. Jos	----	----	----	22½
Atlantic & Pacific, pref'd	----	----	----	48
C. C. & I. C	----	----	----	5
Missouri Pacific	----	----	----	12¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Money closed at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@8 per cent. Actual Sterling Transfers Unchanged $487½. Customs receipts $492,000. Clearings $31,000,000. Sterling 487½@487¾.

The Stock Exchange adjourned at 1 P. M. and the Gold Room at 2, out of respect for the memory of the late President and to enable the members to attend the funeral. The day, therefore, was a broken one on Wall street.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 114¾, all sales of the day having been made at that price and 114¾. Rates paid for carrying were 1¾ and 3 per cent, and for borrowing flat, 1 and 1-64 per cent for use until Monday.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed firm. Railroad bonds active and strong, with Chicago and Northwestern gold sevens and Union Pacifics the most active issues. The petition in circulation for a reduction of commissions on orders given by members of the Stock Exchange has received the signature of nearly every important house or firm. State bonds quiet and nominal. The stock market closed dull but steady. During the day there was a general improvement in speculative and investment securities. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 53,300 shares, of which 7,500 were Erie, 7,300 Lake Shore, 2,300 Northwestern common, 2,300 preferred, 7,600 Pacific Mail, 2,300 St. Paul common, 1,800 preferred, 7,300 Western Union and 2,700 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	76½	St. Paul	39¾
Pacific Mail	49¾	Do preferred	68¾
Adams Express	103½	Toledo & Wabash	20½
Wells Fargo Ex	85	Do preferred	37
Quicksilver	39¼	Fort Wayne	90
Do preferred	54¾	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	106¼	Do preferred	20¾
Erie	16½	Chicago & Alton	79
Do preferred	27¾	Do preferred	105
Harlem	135½	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Do preferred	133	Indiana Central	4¾
Mich. Central	63½	Burling'n & Quincy	113¾
Lake Shore	62¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	22¾
Illinois Central	94½	Delaware & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	83¾	Atlantic & Pac Tel	47½
Northwestern	28¾	Western Union	75¼
Do preferred	59½	Central Pac. bds	106¾
Rock Island	105¼	Union Pac. bds	103½
N. J. Central	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123¾	New 5's	116¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	116½	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1867	122½	Currency 6's	125
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	37¾
Tennessee, new	43	Missouri's	105¾
Virginia, new	36		

LONDON, November 27, 5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¾ per cent, or ¼ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93 3-16; for account 93¼. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 109¼@10 4@5, 103¾; new 5's, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99¾; Erie 14¼; preferred 30.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 66 francs 50 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—United States bonds—New 5's, 105¾.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Gold 113¼; Sight ⅛ discount, Sterling—Commercial 547½@548; bank 550@553½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 27, 1875.

The week closed with a rather marked degree of quietness in all branches of trade, the usual season of quiet after the fall trade having apparently set in. While considerable company paint is heard among merchants, however, it is no more than was to be expected that a season of quiet should follow the very satisfactory state of trade, that ruled during the fall, and the present condition of mercantile affairs can hardly be considered as an adverse sign for the future. In prices, there was not much movement in important line except a firmness and advance in old shelled corn through an insufficient supply to meet the demand. The fluctuations in other departments of business were light.

We copy from the New York *Produce Exchange Weekly*, the following interesting remarks concerning the wheat crop:

"According to official figures the average of the wheat crop the past eight years has been 259,028,667 bushels, and four 3,181,384 barrels, and the average exports of wheat and flour eight crop years ended August 31, 1874-5, has been 53,751,848 bushels, leaving an average yearly crop for home consumption, including seed, of 197,276,819 bushels. The accretion of population is about 3 per cent, the past year, which would indicate an annual requirement now for domestic consumption of about 246,000,000 bushels. The Agricultural Department report for October, 1875, estimates the wheat crop of 1875 at 246,000,000 bushels, the quality of which is estimated at lie below a sound condition. With a crop of 246,000,000 bushels, and a consumption of say of 76,000,000 bushels and a consumption of say 240,000,000 bushels for seed and domestic consumption, there will be no surplus left over from the crop of 1874-5. With a crop of 246,000,000 bushels in 1875 and 240,000,000 bushels consumed, it is therefore quite evident that either its domestic consumption figures are too high or the estimates of the crops are too small.

"The visible supply of wheat, including the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rails, was on the 13th November, 1875, 14,250,155 bushels, and the export from September 1st to November 9th has been upwards of 12,000,000 bushels. These figures would not seem to indicate such a deficiency in the crop of 1875 as the Agricultural Department estimates. If the estimates of the crop of 1875 at 246,000,000 minus fourteen per cent. for condition, are correct, there must be, with a continual export movement, a very great deficiency in our home supply before the end of the crop year, August 31, 1876. Previous figures are that the increased product of the spring wheat growing States will make up for a very considerable portion of the loss in the fall crop to the crop in the winter wheat growing States, making the ultimate extent of the crop of 1875 no more than the Agricultural Department estimate."

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,142	Apples, bbls	570
Cheese, lbs	873	Wheat, bush	405
Barley, bus	2,868	Do, lbs	50
Oats, bus	2,800	Butter, pkgs	25
Bacon, lbs	35	Potatoes, bus	2,150
Hay, bales	60		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Oct. 20.	Nov. 27.
Flour, bbls	8,500	6,422	6,649
Apples, bbls	1,200	1,545	1,182
Cheese, lbs	2,241	517	894
Corn, bus	11,420	5,744	12,273
Wheat, bus	8,915	9,196	5,345
Barley, bus	14,600	9,748	12,150
Rye, bus	3,612	6,170	181
Oats, bus	37,584	12,765	10,900
Butter, pkgs	254	172	295
Bacon, lbs	----	----	2,402
Bacon, tcs	122	301	229
Potatoes, bus	20,236	32,813	27,959
Hay, bales	2,257	2,213	1,708

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour, Feed, Etc.

GRAIN—The market was quiet at generally steady prices, with an advance on old shelled corn. We note Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 ₱ bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 32; No. 2 do $1 25@1 28; rejected do $1 10@1 15, as to quality. Old shelled corn was strong and higher under the effect of an inadequate supply. We note a sale of 1 car choice new ear at 50c. We quote old at 56@57c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 66@67c for high mixed; 62@63c for low mixed; ear corn, 64@66c ₱ bushel for prime yellow on track; 60@62c ₱ bushel for mixed. New ear continues easy at 48@50c for prime; 55@58c for mixed. Oats were steady at former prices. We note a sale of 1 car Western white at 42c. We quote Western white at 42@43c ₱ bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania, do, 39@41c; bark to light mixed 36@38c. Barley is moving slowly at depressed prices. We quote Canada at $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; choice spring, $1 15@1 25; common to prime do $1 00@1 15; choice fall $1 25; low grades do 90@$1 00. Rye is rather sluggish and easy at 80@85c ₱ bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats 1@2c above quotations.

FLOUR—The jobbing demand is fair at easy prices. We quote the higher grades of the local millers as follows No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50; red winter do $7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 00; well known brands of Spring wheat flour $7 00; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 75; Minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 25@8 50; new red winter wheat flour, $7 50@7 75; choice to fancy Ohio flour $7 25@7 50; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ doz. on packages; cornmeal 50c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market continues dull and depressed with a fair supply of receipts. We noted sales of 1 cars timothy hay at $19 ₱ car at $14 00. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track, at $19 00@20 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $17 00@18 00; upland prairie $12 00@14 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00.

MILL FEED—The demand is moderate and prices steady. We quote bran at 80 @90c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 35@1 40 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 40@1 50 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 30@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand and a fair business is being done in a jobbing way from store, while the business in car lots is nearly over for the season. Receipts for the week were 3,498 barrels. We quote jobbing prices from store as follows: Choice eating apples at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel; large cooking $2 25@3 00; common to medium grades in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—Receipts are large, and the market is weak. Quotations are steady at $1 50@1 60 for prime medium; navies $1 75@1 90.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@35c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 per cwt.

BUTTER—The demand for best grades continues steady, the top qualities being easy of sale at 30c, while the common to medium grades were in little request, and slow at shaded prices. We quote prime to choice dairy at 28@29c; fair to good 24@26c; common to fair 15@22c; choice grades of table butter, while lower grades are unsalable, quotations active at $40 00@41 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easy, with large lots sent at $2 50@3 75 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The quotations for cheese are unchanged, but the demand is sluggish, and the market is rather dull and weak. Receipts for the week were 1,558 boxes. We quote prime Ohio factory at 14@14½c for September; New York Goshen 15¼@15c; Switzer 19@18c; Limburger 14@9c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is steady. Dried apples are in demand at 10@10½c ₱ lb for choice quarters; dried peaches are scarce and higher at 12@12½c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market is active but a little easier. We quote at 28@29c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh; pickled plenty and not very actively sought after at 26@27c.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c ₱ lb; California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10½@11c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts are easy at $3 50@3 75 ₱ bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6½@7c, according to quality; Virginias 5½@6c; shellbarks are steady at $1 25 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 40 @45c ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week were 11,611 bushels. The market was somewhat firmer to-day, with a slight upward tendency. We quote for round lots on track at 50 @55c for Peerless and 60@65c for early; 40@45c for prime peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 60@1 70 ₱ barrel; 50c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 75@3 00 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 25@ 3 50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 5@5½c ₱ pair; live turkeys 7½@8½ c. Dressed poultry—Chickens 12@13c ₱ lb; turkeys 15@16c; ducks 13@14c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 55@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushel. Clover seed $7 25@7 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock. We quote at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

The steady marked on these articles of hog product continues, and while trade is confined to the supplying of immediate wants, a moderate volume of business is done. Receipts were unusually large, being 7,542 pieces and 161 tierces for the week.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 16c; sugar-cured shoulders 11½c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; dried beef 16c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen, $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady; We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, ₱ lb, 14c; half bbls do 14½c; in buckets, 15c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 15c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 16½c; in 2 ₱ pails, 17½c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

LARD OIL—The market is easy. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ 110 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 90c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandler's tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do 7½@8c.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* reviews the past week's provision market as follows: "The market for hog products is in that state of uncertainty which is so annoying to the packer, and perplexing to the dealer—they like to buy, and yet are more afraid to be caught without stock. The uncertainty which hangs over the supply of hogs makes it difficult for those who have not been able to form any positive opinions on the matter to determine what to do, while others are fully persuaded, some one way and some another, and are acting accordingly. A few buy hogs freely, while others refuse to "grease their blocks" at any such prices as are now current. The domestic consumptive demand in this market has been light during the week, for nearly all articles, but the foreign exports from several ports for the week ending last Saturday were largely in excess of the corresponding week last year, both of meats and lard, and this gave more tone to the market. The operations here have been on a small scale, the slaughterers being unable to sell green pieces at the rate cost, as they assert, and curers refusing to pay an advance. There have been some speculative transactions in mess pork and lard for future delivery, but most of the speculative operators prefer the facilities of the Chicago market for their ventures in meats and lard. The Grangers are beginning to show some disposition to buy for future delivery, probably with the view of keeping up the price of hogs rather than with the expectation of realizing any considerable profit on their purchases. Prices of nearly all articles have advanced ⅛@¾c ₱ lb, with lard leading the upward movement. There has been some accumulation of stock on all articles, but in other words the product is not taken for consumption quite as fast as it is ready for market."

Groceries.

A rather slow and dull business ruled among the grocery houses to-day, without material alteration in values. We quote:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rios	21c	Standard A	10½@10¾c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	10@10½c
Prime Rio	21@22c	Extra C	9½@10c
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C—yellow	9¼c
Java	34 c	C—yellow	8¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Coffee crushed	11¾c
Rio, in papers	27@28 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	27@27½c	Crushed	11¾c
Java, in papers	36 c	Powdered	11¼@11½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		Coffee A	10¾c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Ex. white drips	7½c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Sugar drips	6½c
Japan	55c@1 00	Lower grades	5@5½c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Rice.*	
Souchong	25c@ 85	Pearl	8¼c
Spices.		Lower glosses	7¾@8c
Cloves	60 c	*Starch.*	5
Allspice	18 @19 c	Pearl	5
Cassia	33 @35 c	Choice Carlin	8¼c
Ginger	18 c	Patna	7½@8c
Pepper	25 c	Rangoon	6¼@7c
Candies.		*Soaps.*	
Stick, full weight	18 c	Common mottled	6½c
Stearine	16 c	German mottled	6½@7c
Mould	14@12 c	*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Stearine	16 c	Bi-carb, in ½ pkgs	5½c
Mould	14@12 c	Sal-soda, in kegs	2½c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans ₱ doz, $1 60@1 75; 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 40; peaches, 2-lb cans, $2 00@2 25; corn, 2-lb cans ₱ doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pint pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 50; gallon do $5 25; mixed pickles, 2-lb cans, containing 1,200 pickles, $8 25; ½-bbls containing 600 pickles, $4 75.

TOBACCOS—A fair activity continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable changes in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Grain	
Black Navy	55@60c	Solid	50@75c
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	53@55c	Wrapper	18@25c
Louisville Cav	55@60c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	58@60c	Ohio sweat wrap	12@15c
Virginia Twist	58@60c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@65c	Conn. (choice)	----
Solid Navy	53@55c	Conn. (mixed)	27@30c
Bright pounds	65@70c	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black quarters	57@60c	Havana fillers	75@$1 25
Rough & Ready	60@65c	Havana fillers	85c@$1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a.	$15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	60@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 50
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FISH—The demand continues good and prices are steady at the following quotations:

	Bbls.	Hf-bbls	Qr-bbls	Kits
Mess mackerel	$ ----	$12 00	$ 8	$ ----
No. 1 mackerel	10 00	10 00	5 25	2 25
No. 2 mackerel	17 00	8 75	4 75	2 15
No. 3 mackerel	10 00	5 50	3 00	1 75
White fish	----	5 25	----	----
Labrador herring	----	----	----	----
split	8 50	4 75	----	----
Labrador herring round	6 00	3 50	----	----

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

November 29.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads, including the Allegheny Valley, West Penn, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Connellsville:

Week ending Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Oct. 20.	Nov. 27.
Flour, bbls	8,500	6,422	6,649
Apples, bbls	1,200	1,545	1,182
Cheese, lbs	2,241	517	894
Corn, bus	11,420	5,744	12,273
Wheat, bus	8,915	9,196	5,345
Barley, bus	14,600	9,748	12,150
Rye, bus	3,612	6,170	181
Oats, bus	37,584	12,765	10,900
Butter, pkgs	254	172	295
Bacon, lbs	----	----	2,402
Bacon, tcs	122	301	229
Potatoes, bus	20,236	32,813	27,959
Hay, bales	2,257	2,213	1,708

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

	Rcts. crude.	Exp. Penn	Exp. A. V.	Exp. Pitts.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday, Nov. 22	1,152	----	----	2,088
Tuesday, Nov. 23	582	----	----	4,711
Wednesday, Nov. 24	649	----	----	3,105
Thursday, Nov. 25	1,030	----	----	3,105
Saturday, Nov. 27	----	----	----	4,200
Total for week	3,354	----	----	13,225
Since Jan. 1	1,681,625	28,711	388,684	6,949
To Nov. 27, 1874	1,644,000	30,145	641,000	41,182
Same time 1874	1,420,918	116,762	778,662	5,102
Same time 1873	1,788,763	98,180	1,000,000	18,000
Same time 1872	1,109,387	115,000	1,000,000	18,000
Same time 1871	1,665,387	97,954	863,000	63,000
Same time 1870	967,387	65,000	1,000,000	18,000
Same time 1869	845,033	118,831	1,000,000	15,000
Same time 1868	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	15,000

BUSINESS—The week's trade in petroleum has been very quiet so far as movement in process, the extreme range having been within 25@25½c. During the early part of the week a slight advance was made, carrying the prices for the leading delivery months to $1 30@1 32½, but at the close the crude market became weaker, and prices fell off about 2½c, closing at about the opening figures. Refined has undergone no important fluctuations, showing alternate strength and weakness, in accordance with the slight advances or the contrary in crude. Transactions are reported in rather large volumes, but are largely of a speculative, the eastward movement being light. The sales and resales during the week were as follows:

Monday	230,000 bbls	Thursday	60,000
Tuesday	220,000	Friday	60,000
Wednesday	250,000	Saturday	215,000
Total			734,000
Last week			788,000
Crude received, barrels		Last Week.	This Week.
Refined shipped, barrels		10,425	3,354

The following are the receipts of crude from all points by river and rail for the past few years, from January 1 to

	Barrels.
November 27, 1875	1,681,625
Same time 1874	1,420,918
Same time 1873	1,788,763
Same time 1872	1,109,387
Same time 1871	1,665,387
Same time 1870	967,387
Same time 1869	845,033
Same time 1868	1,000,000
Same time 1867	699,015
Same time 1866	1,174,200
Same time 1865	1,000,000

EXPORTS OR REFINED—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,371	----
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,399	13,225
Total	8,580	13,225

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Evangelical Alliance.

We have on hand a limited number of the extra edition of the COMMERCIAL containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, copies of which can be had at our counting room, at five cents per copy.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29 187	32	79	E.	Light.	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29 083	39	71	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29 977	48	77	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.083 Highest thermom....51
Mean thermom..... 44 Lowest thermom....32
Rainfall..... .16

Young Thieves Arrested.

Three boys named Kennedy, Adams and Burbardt were arrested Saturday night by Office Thomas, of Allegheny, for stealing two pairs of shoes from the store of Mr. Hasley, on Federal street. They were locked up for a hearing, which will take place this morning. Young Burbardt's father subsequently entered bail for his son's appearance, and the boy was released from custody.

Religious.

There was a very large attendance of worshipers yesterday morning at the services held in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church. The occasion was rendered specially interesting by the presence of Bishop Simpson, who delivered a very eloquent and impressive discourse on the text: "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."—St. John xii:32.

The venerable Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, former pastor of the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel), gladdened his old parishioners by his presence at the morning service yesterday. His sermon was marked by his wonted ability.

Serious Accident.

About three o'clock Saturday afternoon a five years old boy named Leopold Briegel, son of the proprietor of the Briegel House on East Diamond street, Allegheny, wandered away from home, and near the corner of Ohio and Sandusky streets, the Columbia hose carriage, while responding to an alarm of fire, ran over and seriously injured him. His left leg was broken near the ankle, and the left foot was thrown from the second toe to the instep. On the right temple, between the ears and the eye, he received an ugly gash, apparently from the corner of a horse's shoe. He was also badly bruised about the head and limbs. The lad was conveyed to his home, where he is attended by Drs. Herron and Smith. He is thought not to be fatally hurt.

Action for Damages against Sheriff Hare.

Colonel Robinson, of the Robinson house, through his counsel, Archibald Blakely, has entered suit against Sheriff Hare to recover $5,000 damages for alleged trespass. A note for $210 had been given by Cameron & Weber, upholsterers, of Allegheny, to C. C. Cole, real estate agent, on account of a conditional purchase of property—the amount of the note to be refunded if the parties were not satisfied with the property. The note was discounted by the National Bank of Commerce, but in the meantime the makers had "rued bargain," and called on Cole for the note. The bank sued the makers and got judgment against them. They, in turn, sued Cole. At the time the bank got judgment, it is alleged that Cameron & Weber had ceased to do business on their own account, and were acting as the agents of Col. Robinson. The latter took out an execution against them, and the Sheriff proceeded to levy on the property. He was prohibited, it is alleged, by Col. Robinson's attorney that the property belonged to him, and that the bank gave an indemnifying bond and instructed the Sheriff to go on. Afterward he was notified to stop, the bank deciding not to push the matter further. The store, however, had been closed ten days, and plaintiff alleges that his credit has been injured and pecuniary loss sustained besides to the above amount. A summons was issued.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The engagement of Mr. Robert McWade, last week, was saved from financial shortcoming by the Thanksgiving performances and Saturday's matinée. He deserved better things, and may yet have a proper recognition at the hands of Pittsburghers.

This evening that tuneful sprite, Mrs. James A. Oates, will reintroduce herself and company, having selected "Girofle-Girofla" as the medium. Her many supporters are quite well and favorably known that people will need no second bidding to go and hear them. Among her supporters Charles Howard, John Ayres and Gustavus Hall, the latter, formerly a member of the Kellogg English Opera company.

Library Hall—"Jane Eyre."

A genuine dramatic treat may be looked for this week, in the performance, by Miss Charlotte Thompson, W. E. Sheridan and a full company, of the dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's beautiful story, "Jane Eyre." Miss Thompson has impersonated the heroine for hundreds of nights in the Eastern cities, but never has she had such an opportunity as the character agree that she gives one of the very finest pieces of acting of the present day. Mr. Sheridan assumes the character of *Lord Rochester*, is well known in Boston and Philadelphia, where he has played leading characters for several seasons. The company is described as without a single "stick"—everything class can be said of very few dramatic organizations.

Seats are on sale at Hale's, 102 Smithfield street.

Katie Putnam.

This talented young actress closed a very successful week at the Academy on Saturday evening. Although she has visited us but twice, she is now established firmly as a favorite, and will be warmly welcomed back, each time she may. She plays in a number of the neighboring cities this week.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theatre.

Harrigan and Hart, twin sons of Momus, will introduce the "Doyle Brothers" to us this evening. Their new drama is brimfull of fun and folly, and will have a successful run here, no doubt. All the specialty people remain with the East by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart are deftly worked in, adding not a little to the interest. They are accompanied by a full dramatic company, who have played in the "Doyle Brothers" until they are better perfect in word and action. Go, see, hear, enjoy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

"Wide Awake" always, Manager Aims now announces a drama of that name, in which George France and his performing dogs, Bruno and Don Cæsar, will be prominent figures. Then, too, he has a full list of new variety stars, as witness: Little Pauline, Fredericks, the three Arnold brothers Murphy and Shannon, Mary Marshall, Western and Walling, James Thomas, Gussie Clayton, the Victorelles, and more. Watinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Grand English Opera Company.

Mr. C. D. Hess' Grand English Opera Company, composed, in part, of Madame Jennie Van Zant, Miss Annie Montague, Miss Annie Bateman, Mrs. Zeigler, Miss Kate Castle, Joseph Maas, Wm. Carleton, Wm. Hamilton, Henry Peakes, George A. Conly and Edward Seguin, will sing at Library Hall, on Monday, December 6, the "Lily of Killarney," with Miss Van Zant as *Eily O'Connor*, and Maas as *Hardress*. Tuesday, the "Huguenots," with Mrs. Van Zant as *Valentine* and Mr. Castle as *Raoul de Nangis*.

Walker's Battle of Lookout Mountain.

No one should fail to see Walker's grand painting, the Battle of Lookout Mountain, now on exhibition at Library Hall. Apart from it is a masterpiece of art, and as to its historical accuracy has received the cordial indorsement of numbers of distinguished soldiers who participated in the great struggle it depicts. It will remain here but a short time, so that all should go soon.

THE GREAT FAIR

For the Homeopathic Hospital.

As we have already briefly announced, the event of the season is to be inaugurated on Wednesday of next week in City Hall. The ladies connected with the Homeopathic Hospital (and they include the wives and daughters of our most prominent citizens) have not held a general fair for several years, but all will remember what delightful occasions they have been, and may look forward to a week of rare pleasure in the attendance upon the fair so soon to begin.

The friends of the worthy institution in whose behalf this fair is to be held should not forget the appeal of the ladies for contributions. Every kind of saleable articles, fancy and useful, will be required and thankfully received. Merchants, too, will require contributions of the necessary edibles, which may be sent directly to the Hall, commencing Wednesday morning.

FALSE AI ARM OF FIRE.

Collision and Damage of Apparatus—Loss of a Horse.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was given from station 37, corner of Fifth avenue and Charlotte street, Oakland, which was responded to by Engine Companies 4 and 5, Hook and Ladder Company B. and Hose Company 1. The alarm turned out to be a false one, and nothing occurred to demand as to the merit of it or who had pulled the box. It occasioned, however, an accident which resulted in loss to the Fire Department, and endangered the lives of several men. Owing to the sudden start of switches at the stable of the Oakland Railway, the driver of the hose carriage of Company 4 (Relief), left the right track to escape danger at the place named, and continued in the left track after passing. The Hook and Ladder truck from East Liberty was coming in on the same side and the teams were going at considerable speed. The morning was very dark and a short distance beyond the car stables a collision occurred. One of the hose carriage horses was also knocked down and a hook on the single-tree was driven into him. He was also otherwise injured and it was found necessary subsequently to shoot him. Another of the horses was slightly injured as were two of the men. Both vehicles were considerably damaged.

The accident was an unfortunate one and the escape of the men was miraculous.

THE CHRISTIAN IN POLITICS.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. S. F. Scovel.

On Thanksgiving day, Thursday last, at the morning service in the First Presbyterian church of this city, there was a very large attendance, when Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor, preached upon the topic "The Christian in Politics." He took for his text:

John xvii: 15, 16, 18. "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil. They are not of the world, even as I am not of the world. As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into world."

It is characteristic of the breadth and depth of this intercessory prayer of our Savior that it should suggest for to-day the appropriate theme of the Christian in politics. The Savior defines in these propositions the exact position of the Christian in the world. He is "in" it, not "of" it, but sent "into" it. Thus, evidently, the Savior's design is not to emphasize the position of the Christian as in no-wise removed from any important concern in life, but on the contrary commissioned to participate in each concern for the good of the world as He had Himself been commissioned. And in view of that designed continuance in the world, and commissioned participation in its affairs, the Savior offers, with the deepest conceivable earnestness, the petition that the Christian may be preserved from the evil and sanctified for the truth. Thus preserved and sanctified, he should be able to accomplish the sacred mission (like Christ's own mission) on which he had been sent. "In" the world, not "of" the world, But "for" the world. This definition projects the Christian into everything which concerns men. To him henceforth the saying of the Latin poet becomes the deepest experience of his life: "I am a man, and nothing human is foreign to me." He has added to his human interest in the affairs of men the force and fire of his superhuman consecration. He must ascertain our exact position in the estimate of the older nations. It is humiliating to say it, but it is true, that we who have had later opportunities of observation will bear me out in it) that the appreciation of our free institutions and the passionate love of liberty they have inspired among both the populace of European thrones is the best symbols they already discounted by the shameful immoralities of our public life. The paradox is painful but true, that while we have the higher individual and social morality here, they have a truer political and official morality there. They point to our gigantic swindles of every description, they deride the venality of our courts of justice, they call in question our exact position in the estimate of the older nations. It is humiliating to say it, but it is true, that we who have had later opportunities of observation will bear me out in it) that the appreciation of our free institutionsand